

SWANAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and the  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the Year  
1969

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## FOREWORD

Health Centre,  
Swanage,  
Dorset.

To the Chairman and Members of the Swanage Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my sixth annual report on the state of the public health in the Swanage Urban District. This report covers the calendar year 1969. Those sections of the report concerning sanitary conditions and public health inspections have been prepared by the Public Health Inspector.

Whether the Reform of Local Government in England is carried out as proposed in the White paper or not it looks as if the unification of the three branches of the Health Service as outlined in the second Green Paper will be implemented. This means the end of the era of local authority medical officers of health. They will be replaced by community physicians employed by the area health authorities.

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

The estimated population of the District at mid-1969 showed an increase of 80 on that of 1968. The number of deaths exceeded live births by 34. Taking into consideration the smallness of the numbers concerned the vital statistics for the District are favourable compared with those for England and Wales as a whole.

The problem of indiscriminate camping continues to cause concern and is still increasing. This applies especially to the short stay caravaners and to those camping in tents. It is felt that further sites for tourists should be provided.

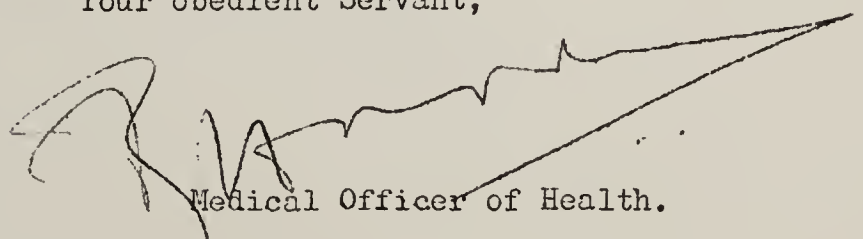
The report is set out in sections in the following order:-

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I am most grateful to Councillors and my fellow officers, especially Mr. K.W. Greenwood, for their helpful co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

June 1970.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

### Medical Officer of Health

W. E. HADDEN, O.St.J., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.A., D.P.H.

### Public Health Inspector

K. W. GREENWOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Certificate.

Office accommodation and clerical assistance for the Medical Officer of Health who is also the Medical Officer of Health to the Wareham Borough Council, the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, Dorset, are provided by the authorities concerned.

In addition to his statutory duties, the Public Health Inspector is also the authorised officer under the Pet Animals Act 1951, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, the Animal Boarding Act 1963, the Scrap Dealers' Act 1964 and the Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967

The Works Committee of the Council deals with all matters concerning public health.

### Note: Area Comparability Factors - (Vital Statistics)

The area comparability factors for birth and death rates included in this report are supplied by the Registrar General. They make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in the area. When the local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

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## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the District - 2,762 acres with a further 31 acres of foreshore.

Population	...	at Census 1961	...	8,120
	as estimated by Registrar General mid 1968		...	7,890
	as estimated by Registrar General mid 1969		...	7,970
Total number of inhabited houses	-	at end of 1968	...	2,997
	-	at end of 1969	...	3,081
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1969			...	£476,936
Sum represented by a Penny Rate for the year ending				
		31st March 1969	...	£1,917

## VITAL STATISTICS

Area comparability factors - for births 1.44 for deaths 0.63.

				Comparative Rates	
Live Births	Total	Male	Female	Swanage	England & Wales
Total registered	...	99	52	47	
Legitimate	...	84	44	40	
Illegitimate	...	15	8	7	
Rate per 1000 population - crude	12.4			17.9	16.3
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate				1.10	1.00
Still Births	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered	...	2	1	1	
Legitimate	...	2	1	1	
Illegitimate	...	-	-	-	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births				20.0	13.0
Deaths	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered	...	133	61	72	
Rate per 1000 population - crude	16.7			10.5	11.9
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate				0.88	1.00
Infant Deaths (under 1 year)	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered	...	-	-	-	
Legitimate	...	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	...	-	-	-	
Infant Mortality Rates					
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births				-	18.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)				-	12.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)				-	10.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)				20.0	23.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)					
Number of deaths	...	Nil			

## CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1969

Registrar General's Official Return

Cause of Death	Sex	TOTAL ALL AGES	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS												
					1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 & Over				
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other malignant neoplasms	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Anaemias	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hypertensive disease	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ischaemic heart disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other forms of heart disease	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cerebrovascular disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other diseases of circulatory system	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1969 - continued

Cause of Death	Sex	TOTAL ALL AGES	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS								75 & Over		
					1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -			
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and emphysema	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Asthma	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes	M	61	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	7	19	29	
	F	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	10	19	40	



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

At the beginning of the year the Poole and East Dorset Water Board which was formed on the 1st April, 1960, controlled the public piped supplies in the District. On the 1st April, 1969, the Board amalgamated with the West Dorset Water Board to form the Dorset Water Board, and this Board now supplies the District. The amount supplied during the year has been adequate and maintained at a satisfactory standard of purity.

The Board's southern area includes the Urban District of Swanage. Water distributed in the district is derived from the Sturninster Marshall Waterworks and the Corfe Mullen Waterworks. The former Admiralty main conveys the water to Holton Heath and the new main from there is via Wareham and Corfe Castle. At any time the water supplied may be from either Works or a mixture of both. The water from Corfe Mullen has had most of its hardness removed chemically before distribution. The Sturninster Marshall water however is hard as there is no softening process at those Works. Otherwise the supplies are fully treated and satisfactory. Water from Briantspuddle borehole wells can now be pumped to Swanage via a new main running from Gallows Hill to Wareham.

At Corfe Castle a new treatment plant has been installed including apparatus for superchlorination followed by dechlorination. Because of the possible danger of contamination when the water near the Works is high pumping will only be carried on when it is below a defined limit. The initial results obtained were bacteriologically poor, therefore little water has been pumped for use during 1969.

The Ulwell Waterworks are used at peak periods for Swanage only.

Bacteriological examinations were made at the Board's Laboratory giving the following results -

#### Raw Water

Source	No. of Samples	Max PC *	Samples E.Coli I present
Ulwell	36	18	2

( \* probable number of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.)

#### Distributed Water

Source	No. of Samples	Max PC *	Samples E.Coli I present
Poole/Ulwell/Briantspuddle water.	39	0	0

(N.B. The term "Poole Water" is used for the water pumped from Corfe Mullen and/or Sturninster Marshall)

Frequent checks of chlorine residual are made in the control of treatment plants and in supplies taken from mains and consumers taps throughout the area.



Treated Water

Source	No. of Samples	Max PC *	Samples E.Coli I present
	21	10	3

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

The following chemical analyses of source of supply in the District have been supplied by the Dorset Water Board's Chemist -

Chemical results in milligrammes per litre

Source	<u>Ullwell</u> <u>No. 2 Well</u> (Raw)	<u>Ullwell</u> <u>Pumping Station</u> (Treated)
Reaction, pH value	7.3	7.2
Colour	Colourless	Colourless
Turbidity	Clear	Clear
Conductivity micronhos/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20°C	385	390
Taste	Pleasant	Pleasant
Odour	Odourless	Odourless
Total dissolved solids (dried at 180° C)	270	325
Residual chlorine as Cl <sub>2</sub>	-	0.15
Temporary hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (Carbonate)	164	182
Permanent hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (Non-carbonate)	28	28
Total hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (by EDTA)	192	210
Total alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	170	170
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>	17	21
Total Iron as Fe	Absent	Absent
Nitrogen in Nitrates	2.0	3.9
Nitrogen in Nitrites	Absent	Absent
Free Ammonia as NH <sub>3</sub>	Absent	0.10
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	Absent	0.09
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH <sub>3</sub>	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	0.01
Chlorine in Chlorides as Cl	32	22
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	9	19
Phosphates as PO <sub>4</sub>	0.01	0.01
Copper	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent

### Additional Bacteriological Examinations

In addition to the samples taken by the Water Board, five samples were taken by the District Public Health Inspector for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Dorchester. All these samples were satisfactory bacteriologically.

### Water Supply to Houses in the District

All houses in the District are supplied with the Dorset Water Board's water

### Sewerage and Drainage

The Town's sewage is discharged untreated into the sea in deep water off Peveril Point. No evidence of nuisance has been observed or reported within the District or neighbouring districts as a result of this method of disposal.

Surface water is drained mainly into the Swanage and Ulwell streams or directly on to the foreshore. In some areas, however, surface water is discharged into sewers particularly in the Taunton Road, Park Road area, which does cause flooding in the High Street from the Library to the Square.

### Closet Accommodation

Number of dwelling houses draining to cesspool or septic tank	...	16
Number of dwelling houses with pail closet	...	2
Number of cesspools constructed during the year	...	-
Number of cesspools abolished	...	-
Number of pail closets abolished	...	-

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

### Summary of Visits and Inspections

#### Public Health and Housing Acts

Dwelling houses (preliminary visits)	...	...	178
Dwelling houses (re-visits and works in progress)	...	...	160
Council house inspections	...	...	150
Drainage: preliminary visits	...	...	35
tests	...	...	20
re-visits	...	...	61
public sewer	...	...	15
Visits re accumulation of rubbish	...	...	16
Caravan sites	...	...	220
Public conveniences	...	...	48
Infectious diseases, enquiries and visits	...	...	63
Infectious disease disinfection carried out	...	...	2
Persons requiring care and attention, & verminous conditions			9
Inspections to refuse tip	...	...	56
Housing applications	...	...	28
Noise abatement visits	...	...	2

#### Food and Drugs Act

Butchers shops	...	...	98
Fried Fish shops	...	...	50
Wet fish shops	...	...	23
Grocers shops	...	...	47
Greengrocers	...	...	6
Licensed premises	...	...	42
Cafes, restaurants, ice-cream & food preparation premises			418
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	...	...	40
Bakehouses	...	...	41

#### General

Local land charge searches	...	...	29
Factories Act	...	...	59
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	140
Visits to Waterworks	...	...	12
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises visits	...	...	99

#### Statutory and Informal Notices (Public Health, Housing and Factory Acts)

<u>Notices</u>	<u>Number Served</u>	<u>Number complied with</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
Informal	146	143	3
Statutory	1	-	1

#### Verminous Premises

There was no serious infestation of premises during the year.



### Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of refuse is made throughout the town. An additional collection is made during the summer from the larger hotels, cafes and restaurants. This collection is not chargeable and is in addition to any collection made by agreement with occupiers.

During 1969, a pilot scheme of paper sack refuse collection was commenced by interested hoteliers and householders purchasing from the Council the initial equipment.

### Refuse Disposal

The disposal of refuse is carried out by controlled tipping in disused quarry workings which is relatively cheap and satisfactory as a method of disposal. Paper and polythene are liable to cause unsightly conditions around the tip area unless carefully handled.

### Rodent Control

A Rodent Operative is employed jointly with the Wareham Borough and the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District. The District is inspected for rats and other rodents under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector. All complaints were investigated and if necessary treated. 245 inspections were carried out by the Rodent Operative in the District. Special attention is given to the control of rats in the refuse disposal area.

### Noise Abatement

Visits were made to investigate noise. No notices were served. Fewer complaints were received concerning the Youth Centre.

### Clean Air Act, 1956.

It was not found necessary to take action for the abatement of smoke nuisance during the year.

### Caravans and Camping Sites

There are eight licensed sites in the district capable of accommodating 719 caravans. In addition, the Council's Municipal Caravan Site provides for a further 251 caravans. Their use is restricted to holiday occupation between April and October inclusive.

The restaurant at the Municipal Caravan Site continues to be open during the period caravans are occupied. The restaurant is also used for functions out of season.

Indiscriminate camping in fields and on grass verges in the outskirts of the District continues. The camping is in tents and caravans, but as no toilet facilities are readily available a certain degree of nuisance results. Further facilities for this type of holiday maker are required where toilet blocks can be provided.

### Public Conveniences

There are ten public conveniences in the District. Three have basins with hot and cold water in both sides. Of the rest some have cold water only whilst others have a hot water supply through a coin meter. Only one convenience has no washing facilities. The rebuilding of the public conveniences in The Square was completed by Whitsun 1969.

Vandalism continues to be a serious nuisance in the public conveniences and hinders the maintenance of the washing facilities provided.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk Supply

All milk sold in the District is specially designated and most of it pasteurised. The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and have issued 23 dealers licences for the sale of pre-packed milk. The increase of dealers is due to more shops selling ultra high pressure cartoned milk.

In addition to the above, there is one registered distributor in the District.

### Milk Sampling

Forty samples of milk were taken in the district by the Food and Drugs Authority during the year. Thirty-eight samples passed the statutory tests. One sample failed to pass the methylene blue test but passed the phosphatase test, and one sample failed the phosphatase test but passed the methylene blue test.

### Ice-Cream

The majority of ice cream retailed in the district is pre-packed. Seven retailers sell "soft ice cream" reconstituted from cold-mix preparations.

Supervision of premises was maintained during the year. Fourteen samples were submitted for the methylene blue reductase test in accordance with the Ice-cream (Heat-treatment) Regulations and the following results were obtained -

<u>Provisional Grades</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
1	9
2	3
3	2
4	0

All samples falling into category 3 were investigated.

### Food Premises

Swanage, as in most holiday towns, has a large proportion of premises used for residential catering ranging from the household providing occasional bed and breakfast to the large hotel. There are many shops selling food and a large number of cafes and restaurants. Generally speaking, the premises are satisfactory and comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Although at times it is necessary to take informal action to remedy unsatisfactory premises, the main danger in catering and retail food premises is the food handler. Even if the Food Hygiene Regulations were amended so as to be more specific, it is felt that the public should complain in no uncertain manner at the time they observe unhygienic methods being adopted by food handlers. Furthermore, if the public patronised only really hygienic establishments proprietors and staff would realise that cleanliness pays.

Food handlers who are contacts of cases of food poisoning, whether confirmed or suspected, are investigated and, if necessary, temporarily suspended from work. Five such food handlers were suspended voluntarily from work during the outbreak of food poisoning in the Wareham area during August 1969.

### Slaughter-house

There is no slaughter-house in the District, all meat being slaughtered elsewhere and conveyed to the town in properly conducted meat vans.

Inspections of meat delivery vans are carried out together with inspection of meat on arrival as well as during sale.



1. Number of Food Premises by Type of business in the Area

Grocers and General Stores	23	Bakeries	4
Greengrocers	6	Fish Shops	5
Butchers Shops	7	Fried Fish Shops	3
Licensed premises	15	Confectioners	36
Cafes and restaurants	30	(selling ice cream)	
(excluding hotels, private hotels or guest houses)			
		<u>Total:</u>	129

2. Number of Food Premises by Type Registered

Manufacture of sausages	6	Sale of ice-cream	36
Fish Frying	3	Manufacture of ice-cream	4
		<u>Total:</u>	49

3. Number of inspections of Registered Food Premises

Manufacture of sausages	70
Fish Frying	51
Ice-cream	132
Dairy premises	40

Notices (Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

Informal Notices	...	82
Informal Notices complied with	...	80
Informal Notices outstanding	...	2

Food Condemned

Fresh meat	...	85 lbs.
Fresh fish	...	70 "
Meat (tinned)	...	136 tins
Fish (tinned)	...	52 "
Miscellaneous (tinned) foods	...	216 "



## H O U S I N G

Compared with most towns Swanage is fortunate in not having any typical slum dwellings. In fact there are only isolated properties that might possibly come within the scope of the Housing Act 1957. There are houses that lack the modern amenities of indoor sanitation, bathroom and hot water supply. Some owner occupiers avail themselves of the provisions of the Housing Act relating to Standard Grants, but unfortunately very few landlords.

There are 146 applicants on the Council's waiting list for accommodation. Some young couples who are at present living with relatives or occupy furnished flats during winter months would purchase their own property if prices and mortgage rates were not so high. Living with relatives cannot be regarded as satisfactory accommodation.

Flatlets have become common in recent years as the tendency is for owners of guest houses to alter their premises so that holiday-makers may cater for themselves instead of being catered for by the proprietors. One must be mindful that very sub-standard conditions may arise in dwellings used for multiple occupation.

### Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, Sect. 30 - Discretionary Grant

Number of applications received	-	5
Number of applications approved		Nil

### House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, Sect. 4 - Standard Grant

Number outstanding from 1968	-	1
Number of applications received	-	8
Number of houses inspected	-	8
Number of applications approved	-	7
Number outstanding at 31.12.69	-	2

### Housing Applications

Number of applicants on the Council's list for accommodation at 31.12.69	-	146
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### Local Authority Housing Programme

Flats provided by conversion	Houses completed 1969	New Flats completed 1969	Flats & Houses in course of construction at 31.12.69	Proposed Houses 1970	Total Council Houses and Flats
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Pro War 182* Post War 273 Total 455

(\* 17 of these were by acquisition and not erection)

### New Dwellings

Number of dwellings erected by private enterprise during 1969	...	60
Number of dwellings erected by the Local Authority during 1969	...	Nil.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968, amended the list of notifiable diseases and the following are those which are notified now by Act of Parliament -

Cholera	Relapsing fever	Typhus
Plague	Smallpox	Food Poisoning

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, consolidated with amendments all previous regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

The diseases for which notification is now made by Regulation are -

Acute encephalitis	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid fever
Acute meningitis	Infective jaundice	Scarlet fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Leprosy	Tetanus
Amoebic dysentery	Leptospirosis	Tuberculosis
Anthrax	Malaria	Typhoid fever
Bacillary dysentery	Measles	Whooping cough
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Yellow fever

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease in the district continues to remain low. No case of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or enteric fever (typhoid and paratyphoid fevers) was notified during the year.

The absence of cases of diphtheria and acute poliomyelitis can be attributed to the effective immunisation of infants and young children against these diseases. Babies are immunised with diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw) and whooping cough vaccine during the second six months of life. A reinforcing dose against diphtheria and tetanus is given just prior to entry to school at five years, and another reinforcing dose of tetanus vaccine at twelve years old.

The scheme for immunisation against acute poliomyelitis includes all persons up to forty years of age and certain priority groups above this age likely to special risk of infection. This includes persons proceeding to areas which have a high incidence of acute poliomyelitis. Almost all immunisation against poliomyelitis is by mouth with the Sabin vaccine which is a modified live virus. The primary doses are given to babies in the second six months of life at the same time as the triple vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. A reinforcing dose is given on entry to school and again at twelve years old.

The use of measles vaccine, attenuated live virus, which first became available during 1968, was extended up to sixteen years of age. Three cases of measles were notified in the District during the year; it was thought that the low number notified was due to the effect of the immunising campaign.

Primary vaccination against smallpox for babies is performed between the first and second birthdays, and is now fitted into the immunisation schedule at fifteen months. The multipressure method is used.



Scarlet fever although a mild disease now, is still notifiable. No cases were notified during 1969.

Whooping cough continues to be mild in character; no cases were notified during 1969.

One outbreak of food poisoning affecting two schools in the District which were supplied from the same central kitchen. Three teachers and twenty pupils in all were affected. No organisms were isolated from the specimen meal or from specimens obtained from those affected. Two cases later in the same quarter were notified in one of the hotels in the town. Again no organisms were isolated and no further cases occurred.

One case of meningitis was notified during the third quarter and admitted to hospital. Investigation proved it to be of viral origin.

There was no case notified of respiratory tuberculosis or of non-respiratory tuberculosis. There is no doubt that the incidence of tuberculosis has been reduced considerably by the measures taken over the years. All contacts of cases of tuberculosis are investigated to pick up sources of infection and other new cases. There are no longer open sessions for persons to attend the mass miniature radiography unit for chest X-ray, as it is considered that the number of cases picked up at such sessions do not warrant the time and expense. Instead it has been made much easier for general practitioners to have their patients x-rayed in case of chest infection. There is a mass miniature chest session for patients referred by their doctors once a week in Swanage.

At five years old school entrants are tested for tuberculosis by the Heaf skin test. Very few positives have been found and no positive child has been found to have active tuberculosis. However, positives at this age do give an index of unsuspected tuberculosis in the community. At thirteen years of age all school children, whose parents consent, are retested by the Heaf test, and if negative offered vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine.

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics, Swanage U.D. 1969.

(P = Primary course            R = Reinforcing dose)

Polionyelitis				Diphtheria		Tetanus		Whooping cough		Snallpox		Measles
Oral		Salk										
P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	
62	184	-	-	53	147	83	227	52	61	75	22	104



Infectious Disease Notification (Corrected) Figures - 1969.

Disease	Total	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	Admitted to Hospital
Measles	3	-	1	2	-	-
Acute Meningitis	1	-	-	1	-	Admitted
Food poisoning	25	-	-	25	-	-

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified During 1969.

Disease	Total	Age Group									
		0 -	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	25 -	65 +
Measles	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Acute meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food poisoning	25	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	4	-

Scabies and Verminous Conditions

There were no reports under this heading.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47 (Removal of Persons in Need  
of Care and Attention to  
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951 Suitable Premises)

It was not necessary to take formal action under this section of  
the Act during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	42	53	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	3	6	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding outworkers premises	-	-	-	-
Total	45	59	5	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which Defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re- mediated	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	7	7	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	8	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act

OUTWORK - Sections 133 and 134

Outworkers - Nil

# METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS - 1969

Month	Sunshine (hours)	Rainfall (inches)	Temperature °F	
			Maximum	Minimum
January	51.1	4.72	49.4	41.3
February	83.0	2.19	42.5	32.7
March	75.6	3.39	45.6	36.7
April	239.7	1.28	53.6	41.0
May	220.6	3.59	57.1	46.8
June	304.6	.47	64.7	51.4
July	275.9	1.95	69.7	55.3
August	206.8	1.52	68.8	56.0
September	130.0	2.06	64.9	53.7
October	139.4	.29	62.3	51.1
November	105.0	5.46	51.2	40.0
December	53.4	3.50	44.5	36.4
Total	1885.1	30.42		
Monthly average	157.2	2.54	56.2	45.4

For 1969 Swanage was the town with the fourth highest number of sunshine hours with a total of 1885.1 hours. The first three stations were in Jersey.





